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NEWS 4	May 12	Polymer links for the POLYLINK command completed in REGISTRY
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NEWS 14	AUG 02	The Analysis Edition of STN Express with Discover! (Version 7.01 for Windows) now available
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NEWS 16	AUG 27	BIOCOMMERCE: Changes and enhancements to content coverage
NEWS 17	AUG 27	BIOTECHABS/BIOTECHDS: Two new display fields added for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS 18	SEP 01	INPADOC: New family current-awareness alert (SDI) available
NEWS 19	SEP 01	New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover!
NEWS 20	SEP 01	New display format, HITSTR, available in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX

NEWS EXPRESS	JULY 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 11 AUGUST 2004
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NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:03:19 ON 02 SEP 2004

=> s transposase and postive and negative
THIS COMMAND NOT AVAILABLE IN THE CURRENT FILE
Some commands only work in certain files. For example, the EXPAND command can only be used to look at the index in a file which has an index. Enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of commands which can be used in this file.

=> file agricola caplus biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:03:51 ON 02 SEP 2004

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:03:51 ON 02 SEP 2004
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:03:51 ON 02 SEP 2004
Copyright (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.

=> s transposase and postive and negative
L1 0 TRANSPOSASE AND POSTIVE AND NEGATIVE

=> s transposase and positive and negative
L2 69 TRANSPOSASE AND POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3 60 DUP REM L2 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l3 and coda
L4 0 L3 AND CODA

=> dup rem l4
L4 HAS NO ANSWERS

=> del l4 y

=> d 1-10 ti

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Method for identification of the indicators of contamination in liquid samples.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 60 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI The **positive** and **negative** regulation of Tn10 transposition by IHF is mediated by structurally asymmetric transposon arms

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 60 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Germline transformation of the sawfly, Athalia rosae (Hymenoptera: Symphyta), mediated by a piggyBac-derived vector.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Characterization of class 1 integron resistance gene cassettes and the identification of a novel IS-like element in Acinetobacter baumannii.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 60 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI Long and short mRNAs transcribed from the medaka fish transposon Tol2 respectively exert **positive** and **negative** effects on excision

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Identification of genes affecting fluconazole susceptibility in Candida glabrata using a custom transposon.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 60 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Transposable luciferase expression cassettes for Gram **positive** bacteria and their use to monitor bacterial infections by in situ bioluminescence

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI **Transposase**-dependent formation of circular IS256 derivatives in Staphylococcus epidermidis and Staphylococcus aureus.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Diversity of Tn4001 transposition products: The flanking IS256 elements can form tandem dimers and IS circles.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Bacterial genomic islands: Organization, function, and evolutionary role.

=> d 2 ab

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 60 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AB The Tn10 transposome has sym. components on either side: there are two transposon ends each of which has binding sites for a monomer of **transposase** and an IHF heterodimer. The DNA bending activity of IHF stimulates assembly of an intermediate with tightly folded transposon ends in which **transposase** has addnl. subterminal' DNA contacts, located distal to the IHF site. These subterminal contacts are required to activate later steps in the reaction. Quant. hydroxyl radical footprinting and gel retardation unfolding expts. show that the transposome is fundamentally asym., despite having identical components on either side. Major differences between the transposon ends define α and β sides of the complex. IHF can dissociate from the transposon arm on the β side of the complex in the absence of metal ion. However, IHF is locked onto the α side of the complex, probably by the subterminal **transposase** contacts, until released by a metal ion-dependent conformational change. Later in the reaction, IHF inhibits target interactions. Using a very short transposon arm, target interactions are demonstrated at a saturating IHF concentration This suggests that inhibition of target interactions is due to steric hindrance of the target binding site by a single IHF-folded transposon arm.

=> d 11-20 ti

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on

STN
TI Identification and broad dissemination of the CTX-M-14 beta-lactamase in the north west area of Spain.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Occurrence of the tetracycline resistance gene tet(H) in Acinetobacter and Moraxella.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Cloning of a genetically unstable cytochrome P-450 gene cluster involved in degradation of the pollutant ethyl tert-butyl ether by Rhodococcus ruber.

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Mercury resistance transposons of Gram-**negative** environmental bacteria and their classification.

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Identification of putative virulence genes in Burkholderia cepacia complex genomovar III.

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Characterization of the ant(4')-IIb aminoglycoside resistance gene in Pseudomonas aeruginosa clinical isolate BM4492 from Bulgaria.

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Genetic linkage of the vanB2 gene cluster to Tn5382 in vancomycin-resistant enterococci and characterization of two novel insertion sequences.

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Transcription from fusion promoters generated during transposition of transposon Tn4652 is positively affected by integration host factor in Pseudomonas putida.

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Sleeping Beauty, a wide host-range transposon vector for genetic transformation in vertebrates.

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI IS1294, a DNA element that transposes by RC transposition.

=> d 21-30 ti

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 60 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI Multiple roles for TnpI recombinase in regulation of Tn5401 transposition in Bacillus thuringiensis.

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 60 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.

(2004) on STN DUPLICATE 5
TI Multiple independent defective Suppressor-mutator transposon insertions in Arabidopsis: a tool for functional genomics.

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Identification of an insertion-like genetic element in Mycoplasma orale which is highly homologous to the Mycoplasma fermentans ISLE.

L3 ANSWER 24 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Tn552 **transposase** catalyzes concerted strand transfer in vitro.

L3 ANSWER 25 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI A Vibrio cholerae pathogenicity island associated with epidemic and pandemic strains.

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Expression of the **transposase** gene tnpA of Tn4652 is positively affected by integration host factor.

L3 ANSWER 27 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Tn5706, A transposon-like element from Pasteurella multocida mediating tetracycline resistance.

L3 ANSWER 28 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI pTn5cat: A Tn5-derived genetic element to facilitate insertion mutagenesis, promoter probing, physical mapping, cloning, and marker exchanges in phytopathogenic and other gram-**negative** bacteria.

L3 ANSWER 29 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Cloning and sequence analysis of a novel insertion element from plasmids harbored by the carbofuran-degrading bacterium, Sphingomonas sp. CF06.

L3 ANSWER 30 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI The Deinococcus radiodurans uvrA gene: Identification of mutation sites in two mitomycin-sensitive strains and the first discovery of insertion sequence element from deinobacteria.

=> d 31-40 ti

L3 ANSWER 31 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Testing transposable elements as genetic drive mechanisms using Drosophila P element constructs as a model system.

L3 ANSWER 32 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Identification of IS1356, a new insertion sequence, and its association with IS402 in epidemic strains of Burkholderia cepacia infecting cystic fibrosis patients.

L3 ANSWER 33 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Presence of unique repeated insertion sequences in nodulation genes of Rhizobium 'hedysari'.

L3 ANSWER 34 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Enhancer-independent variants of phage Mu **transposase**: Enhancer-specific stimulation of catalytic activity by a partner **transposase**.

L3 ANSWER 35 OF 60 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
TI **Negative** and **positive** regulation of Tn10/IS10-promoted recombination by IHF: two distinguishable processes inhibit transposition off of multicopy plasmid replicons and activate chromosomal events that favor evolution of new transposons

L3 ANSWER 36 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Distribution of the streptomycin-resistance transposon Tn5393 among phylloplane and soil bacteria from managed agricultural habitats.

L3 ANSWER 37 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI The Corynebacterium xerosis Composite Transposon Tn5432 Consists of Two Identical Insertion Sequences, Designated IS1249, Flanking the Erythromycin Resistance Gene ermCX.

L3 ANSWER 38 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Identification and activity of two insertion sequence elements in Rhodococcus sp. strain IGTS8.

L3 ANSWER 39 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Isolation of a novel IS3 group insertion element and construction of an integration vector for Lactobacillus spp.

L3 ANSWER 40 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Identification of the region that determines the specificity of binding of the transposases encoded by Tn3 and gamma-delta to the terminal inverted repeat sequences.

=> d 31 ab

L3 ANSWER 31 OF 60 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AB The use of transposable elements (TEs) as genetic drive mechanisms was explored using Drosophila melanogaster as a model system. Alternative strategies, employing autonomous and nonautonomous P element constructs were compared for their efficiency in driving the ry+ allele into populations homozygous for a ry- allele at the genomic rosy locus. Transformed flies were introduced at 1%, 5%, and 10% starting frequencies to establish a series of populations that were monitored over the course of 40 generations, using both phenotypic and molecular assays. The transposon-borne ry+ marker allele spread rapidly in almost all populations when introduced at 5% and 10% seed frequencies, but 1% introductions frequently failed to become established. A similar initial rapid increase in frequency of the ry+ transposon occurred in several control populations lacking a source of **transposase**. Constructs carrying ry+ markers also increased to moderate frequencies in the absence of selection on the marker. The results of Southern and in situ hybridization studies indicated a strong inverse relationship between the degree of conservation of construct integrity and transposition frequency. These finding have relevance to possible future applications of transposons as genetic drive mechanisms.

```
=> d 31 so

L3   ANSWER 31 OF 60  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on
     STN
SO   Genetica (Dordrecht), (1997) Vol. 101, No. 1, pp. 13-33. print.
     CODEN: GENEA3. ISSN: 0016-6707.


=> s l3 and marker
L4            5 L3 AND MARKER

=> d 1-5 ti

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 5  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI   Transposable luciferase expression cassettes for Gram positive
     bacteria and their use to monitor bacterial infections by in situ
     bioluminescence

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 5  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on STN
TI   Identification of genes affecting fluconazole susceptibility in Candida
     glabrata using a custom transposon.

L4   ANSWER 3 OF 5  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on STN
TI   pTn5cat: A Tn5-derived genetic element to facilitate insertion
     mutagenesis, promoter probing, physical mapping, cloning, and
     marker exchanges in phytopathogenic and other gram-
     negative bacteria.

L4   ANSWER 4 OF 5  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on STN
TI   Testing transposable elements as genetic drive mechanisms using Drosophila
     P element constructs as a model system.

L4   ANSWER 5 OF 5  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on STN
TI   Identification of IS1356, a new insertion sequence, and its association
     with IS402 in epidemic strains of Burkholderia cepacia infecting cystic
     fibrosis patients.


=> s ac or ds and transpos?
L5       107489 AC OR DS AND TRANSPOS?

=> del l5 y

=> s (ac or ds) and transpos?
L5         1692 (AC OR DS) AND TRANSPOS?

=> s l5 and vector
L6          107 L5 AND VECTOR

=> s l6 and transgenic
L7           53 L6 AND TRANSGENIC

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8           37 DUP REM L7 (16 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-10 ti

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 37  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI   Method for constructing a tag system comprising transposase
     -coding genes and use for tagging plant genes

L8   ANSWER 2 OF 37  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
```

TI GST-MAT **vector** for the efficient and practical removal of marker genes from **transgenic** plants

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Methods for site-associated modification of gene activity and nucleic acid structure

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 37 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI **Transposon**-mediated single-copy gene delivery leads to increased transgene expression stability in barley.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Timing of **transposition** of **Ac** mobile element in potato.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Activation of non-autonomous maize **transposable** element, Dissociation (**Ds**), by **Ac-transposase** in carrot.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI **Transposon** tagging and gene delivery in small grain cereals

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Frequency and pattern of **transposition** of the maize **transposable** element **Ds** in **transgenic** rice plants.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Improvement of a new transformation method: MAT **vector** system

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Transformation of korean chrysanthemum (Dendranthema zawadskii X D. X grandiflorum) and insertion of the maize autonomous element **Ac** using Agrobacterium tumefaciens.

=> d pi

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CN 1386860	A	20021225	CN 2001-118092	20010521

=> d 2 so

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
SO Molecular Methods of Plant Analysis (2002), 22(Testing for Genetic Manipulation in Plants), 95-117
CODEN: MMPADO

=> d pi

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	CN 1386860	A	20021225	CN 2001-118092	20010521

=> d 4 so

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 37 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 1
SO Plant physiology, Mar 2001. Vol. 125, No. 3. p. 1354-1362
Publisher: Rockville, MD : American Society of Plant Physiologists, 1926-
CODEN: PLPHAY; ISSN: 0032-0889

=> d 6 so

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
SO In Vitro Cellular and Developmental Biology Animal, (March, 2001) Vol. 37, No. 3 Part 2, pp. 35.A. print.
Meeting Info.: Congress on In Vitro Biology. St. Louis, Missouri, USA. June 16-20, 2001. Society for In Vitro Biology.
ISSN: 1071-2690.

=> d 8 so

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
SO Plant and Cell Physiology, (June, 2000) Vol. 41, No. 6, pp. 733-742. print.
CODEN: PCPHA5. ISSN: 0032-0781.

=> d 10 so

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
SO Journal of Genetics and Breeding, (January, 2000) Vol. 54, No. 1, pp. 19-24. print.
ISSN: 0394-9257.

=> d 11-20 ti

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Germinal virus **vector** WDV (wheat dwarf virus)-mediated multiple insertions of a maize **transposon**, **Ds** (dissociation), in rice

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 37 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI Effective selection system for generating marker-free **transgenic** plants independent of sexual crossing.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Insertion of the maize **transposable** element **Ac** into soybean (Glycine max L. Merr.) by Agrobacterium mediated transformation method.

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI P gene promoter constructs for floral-tissue preferred gene expression

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI The **transposition** frequency of Tag1 elements is increased in **transgenic** Arabidopsis lines.

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI **Transposition** behavior of the maize **transposable** element **Ac** in **transgenic** haploid tobacco

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Green fluorescent protein expression constructs for use as a screenable marker for plant transformation

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Heterologous gene expression in **transgenic** plant using yeast GAL4 transcription factor fusion products to express the gene of interest

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 37 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 5
TI Selection of marker-free **transgenic** plants using the isopentenyl transferase gene.

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI A **transgenic** mutant of Lactuca sativa (lettuce) with a T-DNA tightly linked to loss of downy mildew resistance.

=> d 11 ab

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
AB Wheat dwarf virus (WDV) is a monocot-infecting geminivirus that replicates in infected tissue as double-stranded DNA. We evaluated whether the WDV **vector** system bearing **Ds** could be used as an effective insertional mutagen in rice. Mol. data showed that **Ds** was excised from WDV vectors once the WDV-carrying **Ds** (WDV:: **Ds**) and the genomic **Ac vector** were co-introduced into rice calli. Mature T0 and T1 **transgenic** plants were analyzed for the distribution and inheritance of **Ds** inserts. Southern anal. indicated that the **Ds** elements excised from WDV vectors were stably inserted into genomes. The number of **transposed Ds** ranged from zero to three copies, among independent transformants. Meanwhile, untransposed **Ds** (WDV:: **Ds**) were present in multiple-copies in genomes. Southern anal. of the selfed progeny of T0 plants demonstrated that most WDV::**Ds** were co-segregated among siblings. This indicated that these elements were integrated into the same single loci. However, a few **Ds** were found to segregate independently from the majority of **Ds**. In this report, we discuss the efficiency of WDV vectors in generating multicopy **Ds** in rice genomes.

=> d 13 so

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
SO Dirasat Agricultural Sciences, (May, 1999) Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 226-239. print.
ISSN: 1026-3764.

=> d 11 so

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
SO Journal of Plant Biology (2000), 43(1), 1-9
CODEN: JPBIEZ; ISSN: 1226-9239

=> d 13 ab

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AB The maize transporable element **Ac** (Activator) was introduced into soybean plants using Agrobacterium tumefaciens T-DNA. Cotyledons were inoculated with Agrobacterium tumefaciens strain A281 harboring the binary vectors pZAC1 and pZAC1/R (containing the NPTII (neomycin phosphotransferase II) gene, beta-Glucoronidase gene, and the **Ac** maize **transposable** element). The method of transformation does not require intermediate callus formation steps; instead, it involves inoculation of the embryo axis attachment to the cotyledons which later produced multiple shoots. Identification of R0 plants carrying the **Ac** element was done by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) amplification of an internal fragment of the **Ac** sequence. The PCR assay indicated the presence of the **Ac** element in the soybean R0 genome. Southern blot analysis of the genomic DNA isolated from R1 plants indicated integration and sexual transmission of the whole transferred DNA (NPTII, 35S promoter, **Ac** element, Nos-P, Nos-T, and GUS gene) into the soybean genome. The percentage of transformation was 24% (with pZAC1), and 10% (with pZAC1/R) of the regenerated plants that survived several cycles of kanamycin selection. Based on GUS assay, the **Ac** element was found to be relatively active in some of the soybean R1 plants. Blue sectors were detected in two individual transformed plants. Detection of GUS activity in some of the leaf tissue of the R1 **transgenic** plants indicated excision of the **Ac** element from the untranslated leader sequence of the GUS gene. The **Ac** element followed a Mendelian pattern of inheritance, segregating in a 3:1 ratio in R1 progeny.

=> d 17 ab

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB A method for the production of **transgenic** plants is provided in which a **vector** carrying a gene encoding the green fluorescent protein is introduced into cells, the cells are screened for the protein and transformed cells are selected and regenerated. The cellular toxicity of the green fluorescent protein is circumvented by regulating expression of the gene encoding the protein or directing the protein to a subcellular compartment where it is not toxic to the cell. DNA constructs are provided for cell transformation in which the expression of a gene encoding the green fluorescent protein is placed under the control of an inducible promoter. In addition, DNA constructs are provided in which a nucleotide sequence encoding the green fluorescent protein is operably linked to a signal sequence which directs the expressed protein to a subcellular compartment where the protein is not toxic to the cell. Oxidative stress to plant cells transformed with GFP also can be ameliorated by transforming cells with an expression **vector** comprising genes encoding GFP and an oxygen scavenger enzyme such as superoxide dismutase. The toxicity of GFP in transformed plants can be eliminated by excising the screenable marker gene following detection of transformed cells or sectors. The FLP/FRT system is used in conjunction with GFP as a visible marker for transformation and FRT excision. A nucleotide sequence optimized for expression of the green fluorescent

protein in plants is also provided. The use of the protein as a marker in the transformation and regeneration of maize is described. The efficiency of transformation with the GFP screenable marker was comparable to that with bialaphos as selectable marker.

=> d 17 pi

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9741228	A2	19971106	WO 1997-US7688	19970501
	WO 9741228	A3	19971211		
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2252412	AA	19971106	CA 1997-2252412	19970501
	AU 9729983	A1	19971119	AU 1997-29983	19970501
	AU 730927	B2	20010322		
	EP 904371	A2	19990331	EP 1997-924601	19970501
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	US 6486382	B1	20021126	US 1999-214909	19991220

=> d 19 so

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 37 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 5

SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Mar 18, 1997. Vol. 94, No. 6. p. 2117-2121
Publisher: Washington, D.C. : National Academy of Sciences,
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

=> d 19 ab

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 37 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 5

AB We have developed a new plant **vector** system for repeated transformation (called MAT for multi-autotransformation) in which a chimeric ipt gene, inserted into the **transposable** element **Ac**, is used as a selectable marker for transformation. Selectable marker genes conferring antibiotic or herbicide resistance, used to introduce economically valuable genes into crop plants, have three major problems: (i) the selective agents have negative effects on proliferation and differentiation of plant cells; (ii) there is uncertainty regarding the environmental impact of many selectable marker genes; (iii) it is difficult to perform recurrent transformations using the same selectable marker to pyramid desirable genes. The MAT **vector** system containing the ipt gene and the **Ac** element is designed to overcome these difficulties. When tobacco leaf segments were transformed and selected, subsequent excision of the modified **Ac** produced marker-free **transgenic** tobacco plants without sexual crosses or seed production. In addition, the chimeric ipt gene could be visually used

as a selectable marker for transformation of hybrid aspen (Populus sieboldii x Populus grandidentata). The chimeric ipt gene, therefore, is an attractive alternative to the most widely used selectable marker genes. The MAT **vector** system provides a promising way to shorten breeding time for genetically engineered crops. This method could be particularly valuable for fruit and forest trees, for which long generation times are a more significant barrier to breeding and genetic analysis.

=> d 21-30 ti

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI New transformation method (MATVS) regeneration of **transgenic** plants through internal manipulation of plant hormone

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 37 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN
TI **Ds** excision from extrachromosomal geminivirus **vector** DNA is coupled to **vector** DNA replication in maize.

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
TI The Hermes element from Musca domestica can **transpose** in four families of cyclorrhaphan flies

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Plant transformation vectors using a morphological marker and methods for eliminating the marker from transformed plants

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Biologically safe plant transformation system using **transposable** element and **transposase** gene

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 37 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 7
TI A promoter identified in the 3' end of the **Ac transposon** can be activated by cis-acting elements in **transgenic** Arabidopsis lines.

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Localization of **Ds-transposon** containing T-DNA inserts in the diploid **transgenic** potato: Linkage to the R1 resistance gene against Phytophthora infestans (Mont.) de Bary

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Stability and expression of chimeric genes in Populus

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 37 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 8
TI **Transposable** elements as plant transformation vectors for long stretches of foreign DNA.

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Genetic engineering of eggplant (Solanum melongena L.)

=> d 24 pi

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9615252	A2	19960523	WO 1995-JP2283	19951108
	W: AL, AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IS, KG, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	JP 09154580	A2	19970617	JP 1995-313432	19951025
	JP 3256952	B2	20020218		
	JP 2002165531	A2	20020611	JP 2001-345370	19951025
	CA 2162449	AA	19960510	CA 1995-2162449	19951108
	AU 9538557	A1	19960606	AU 1995-38557	19951108
	AU 703485	B2	19990325		
	EP 716147	A2	19960612	EP 1995-117589	19951108
	EP 716147	A3	19961016		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	ZA 9509485	A	19970227	ZA 1995-9485	19951108
	BR 9509715	A	19971028	BR 1995-9715	19951108
	HU 77074	A2	19980302	HU 1997-2174	19951108
	RU 2149187	C1	20000520	RU 1997-109836	19951108
	PL 184707	B1	20021231	PL 1995-320201	19951108
	CN 1137565	A	19961211	CN 1995-120511	19951109
	CN 1073624	B	20011024		
	US 5965791	A	19991012	US 1995-555760	19951109
	TW 446539	B	20010721	TW 1995-84112246	19951117
	FI 9701961	A	19970707	FI 1997-1961	19970507
	NO 9702108	A	19970707	NO 1997-2108	19970507
	BG 62892	B1	20001031	BG 1997-101524	19970529

=> d 24 ab

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AB A **vector** for introducing a desired gene into a plant, uses a morphol. abnormality induction (MAI) gene as a marker, or an MAI gene and a sequence such as a **transposable** element that can be eliminated from the transformation construct. Methods for eliminating or inactivating the MAI gene using in vivo recombination mechanisms are also described. Vectors using the ipt (isopentenyltransferase) gene of Agrobacterium tumefaciens T-DNA driven by the 35S promoter as the morphol. marker and kanamycin resistance as a selectable marker were constructed and introduced into tobacco. **Transgenic** plants showing the expected morphol. were selected and shown to carry the transforming DNA. A derivative of this **vector** was constructed carrying the **Ac transposon** and an ipt gene that could be excised was constructed. Plants carrying this **vector** were selected as before and the elimination of the ipt gene, but not other markers or reporters was demonstrated. Transformation of a hybrid aspen (Populus sieboldii + P. grandidentata) is also demonstrated.

=> d 25 so

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

SO U.S., 21 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5, 225, 341.
CODEN: USXXAM

=> d 25 pi

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5482852	A	19960109	US 1993-77787	19930615
	US 5225341	A	19930706	US 1990-555271	19900719
	ES 2197900	T3	20040116	ES 1991-912391	19910701
	US 5792924	A	19980811	US 1995-445606	19950522

=> d 25 ab

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AB Methods are provided for producing **transgenic** plants that contain a gene of interest and that are free of foreign ancillary nucleic acids. These methods allow for the production of plants which thus contain a desired gene, but which are free of **vector** sequences and/or marker sequences used to transform the plant. The method of transforming such plants calls for transforming the plants with a gene of interest by introduction of the gene on a DNA construct comprising a **transposon** and foreign ancillary nucleic acids; crossing the transformed plant through self-crossing or with another plant to obtain F1 or more removed generation progeny; and utilizing a means for selecting those progeny that carry the gene of interest and are free of the ancillary nucleic acids. Such progeny may be detected biochem., by Southern hybridization, through the use of polymerase chain reaction procedures, and other methods available in the art. As an illustrative example, the insect control protein gene (B.t.k.) from Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki was inserted into tomato using the transformation **vector** PTV101, which contains both the **transposase** gene and the **Ds** element on the same pMON200 derivative During the regeneration of the primary transformant, the **Ds** portion of the construction bearing the B.t.k. gene **transposes** to a new genomic location catalyzed by the **transposase**. The chimeric **Ds** and the donor **vector**, now devoid of **Ds**, will independently assort in the progeny. Thus, a certain proportion of the plants will contain a **Ds** sequence bearing the B.t.k. gene but do not contain any other sequences contributed by the donor plasmid. The **Ds**-B.t.k. portion is now stable because the **transposase** gene has been eliminated along with the rest of the donor sequences. The B.t.k. gene-**Ds** construction may also be cloned with the **transposase** sequences on sep. plasmids. A selectable marker (e.g., β-glucuronidase or neomycin phosphotransferase II gene) inserted within a **Ds** element may be removed from a **transgenic** plant while retaining the gene of interest.

=> d 26 ab

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AB In experiments directed to develop a promoter trap strategy in Arabidopsis, using a **Ds** chimaeric element containing a promoterless beta-glucuronidase (GUS) gene, we identified a promoter in the 3' end region of the **Ac transposable** element. The promoter initiates most of the transcripts at coordinate 4250 in the **Ac** sequence and is oriented towards the internal part of the element. When fused to a promoterless GUS gene, the promoter allows transient expression in Arabidopsis leaves. After stable integration into the Arabidopsis genome, no GUS activity was observed in most of the transformed lines analysed. Only two of them exhibited different tissue-specific GUS expression. When a CaMV 35S promoter was introduced into the transformation **vector**, downstream to the reporter gene, a high level of GUS activity was observed in all the transformants. These

results strongly suggest that the promoter is not normally expressed at a significant level in Arabidopsis transformed lines except when activated by neighbouring cis-acting enhancer elements. This opens an interesting possibility for using this promoter to develop 'enhancer trap' strategies in Arabidopsis. Since only one **Ac** transcript, initiating in the 5' end region of the element has been reported to date in maize, the putative biological function of the promoter remains an open question.

=> d 29 ab

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AB The production of **transgenic** plants is now routine for most crops. However, using currently available transformation methods it is still difficult and time-consuming to obtain a collection of transformed individuals containing single or low-copy-number, intact **transgenic** inserts. Here we describe a set of broad-host-range transformation vectors based on the **Ac/Ds** **transposition** system that improve both transformation efficiency and the quality of **transgenic** loci. These vectors efficiently deliver long stretches of foreign DNA into the genome, leading to **transgenic** strains containing an intact single-copy insert of 10kb. This type of **vector** could be an important additional tool for the production of **transgenic** plants with the well-defined, foreign DNA inserts required for biosafety approval and commercialisation.

=> d 29 pi
'PI' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):so

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 37 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 8

SO Theoretical and applied genetics, Nov 1995. Vol. 91, No. 6/7. p. 899-906
Publisher: Berlin; Springer-Verlag
CODEN: THAGA6; ISSN: 0040-5752

=> d 31-37 ti

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 37 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

TI Analysis of splice donor and acceptor site function in a **transposable** gene trap derived from the maize element Activator.

L8 ANSWER 32 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9

TI Genetic transformation of pea by the **vector** containing maize **Ds**-element by electroporation procedure

L8 ANSWER 33 OF 37 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

TI Interplasmid **transposition** of Drosophila hobo elements in non-drosophilid insects.

L8 ANSWER 34 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI **Transposition** mediated re-positioning and subsequent elimination of marker genes from **transgenic** tomato

L8 ANSWER 35 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Removal of unwanted sequences from transforming DNA integrated into plant genomes

L8 ANSWER 36 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Plant DNA virus **vector** for the transformation of plants and process for the production of **transgenic** plants

L8 ANSWER 37 OF 37 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 10
TI Properties of the maize **transposable** element Activator in **transgenic** tobacco plants: a versatile inter-species genetic tool.

=> d 31 ab

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 37 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN
AB Gene trap vectors have been used in insertional mutagenesis in animal systems to clone genes with interesting patterns of expression. These vectors are designed to allow the expression of a reporter gene when the **vector** inserts into a transcribed region. In this paper we examine alternative splicing events that result in the expression of a GUS reporter gene carried on a **Ds** element which has been designed as a gene trap **vector** for plants. We have developed a rapid and reliable method based on PCR to study such events. Many splice donor sites were observed in the 3' **Ac** border. The relative frequency of utilisation of certain splice donor and acceptor sites differed between tobacco and Arabidopsis. A higher stringency of splicing was observed in Arabidopsis.

=> d 34 ab

L8 ANSWER 34 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The authors describe a new plant transformation **vector** system which utilizes the **transposition** functions of the maize **Ac/Ds transposable** element family to re-position transgenes in **transgenic** crop plants. The practical applications of the system are two-fold. It allows the production of plants which exhibit a range of different stabilizable transgene expression levels following a single primary transformation event, and it allows for the elimination of specific transgene sequences-such as a selectable marker gene-subsequent to the transformation event. The authors have demonstrated the system using the NptII selectable marker gene and a **Ds** element containing the GUS reporter gene. Progeny plants were recovered from primary transformants from which either the NptII gene or the **Ds**/GUS element have been eliminated. The authors also show that the expression level of the GUS gene within both individual and amplified **Ds** elements can vary as a function of their position in the genome following **transposition**.

```
=> d 34 so

L8   ANSWER 34 OF 37  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
SO   Bio/Technology (1993), 11(11), 1286-92
     CODEN: BTCHDA; ISSN: 0733-222X


=> d 35 ab

L8   ANSWER 35 OF 37  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB   A method for removal of unwanted sequences from transforming DNA in plants
     in order to minimize biol. containment problems is described.  The method
     uses transposons to minimize the quantity of DNA integrated into
     the plant genome, and crossing and selection for plants with the min. of
     ancillary DNA.  A method using the Ac/Ds system of Zea
     mays to introduce a δ-endotoxin genes into tomato is described.


=> d 35 pi

L8   ANSWER 35 OF 37  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     --------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
PI   WO 9201370           A1    19920206    WO 1991-US4679           19910701
         W:  AU, CA, JP
         RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE
     US 5225341           A     19930706    US 1990-555271           19900719
     AU 9181022           A1    19920218    AU 1991-81022            19910701
     AU 660620            B2    19950706
     JP 05508993          T2    19931216    JP 1991-511955           19910701
     EP 577598            A1    19940112    EP 1991-912391           19910701
     EP 577598            B1    20030305
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
     CA 2087610           C     20000912    CA 1991-2087610          19910701
     AT 233819            E     20030315    AT 1991-912391           19910701
     ES 2197900           T3    20040116    ES 1991-912391           19910701


=> s ((lam e?) or (lam, e?))/au
L9         543 ((LAM E?) OR (LAM, E?))/AU

=> s l9 and transposase
L10          1 L9 AND TRANSPOSASE

=> d ti

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI   Compositions and methods for targeted gene insertion


=> d pi

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     --------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
PI   WO 2000075289        A1    20001214    WO 2000-US15783          20000608
     WO 2000075289        C1    20040219
         W:  AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU,
             CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL,
             IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA,
             MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,
             SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM,
             AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
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DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

=> s l9 and transpos?
L11 2 L9 AND TRANSPOS?

=> dup rem l11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12 2 DUP REM L11 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-2 ti

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Compositions and methods for targeted gene insertion

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI From footprint to function: an approach to study gene expression and regulatory factors in transgenic plants

=> d 2 ab

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB A review, with 37 refs., of some of the recent work on the characterization of cis- and trans-acting elements in plants. The major focus is on results which relate to the architecture of plant promoters. Recent technol. advances such as cloning of trans-acting factors by **transposon** tagging or expression library screening are reviewed. Future prospects in the study of plant gene expression with relation to development are discussed.

=> d 2 so

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
SO Genetic Engineering (New York, NY, United States) (1990), 12, 73-86
CODEN: GENGDC; ISSN: 0196-3716

=> s l9 and ds
L13 5 L9 AND DS

=> dup rem l13
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13
L14 3 DUP REM L13 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ti

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI H2O2 induces a transient multi-phase cell cycle arrest in mouse fibroblasts through modulating cyclin D and p21Cip1 expression

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI BCR-ABL and interleukin 3 promote hematopoietic cell proliferation and survival through modulation of cyclin D2 and p27Kip1 expression

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Compositions and methods for targeted gene insertion

=> s l9 and homologous recombination
L15 6 L9 AND HOMOLOGOUS RECOMBINATION

=> dup rem l15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15
L16 4 DUP REM L15 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-4 ti

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Compositions and methods for targeted gene insertion

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Targeted gene insertion in higher plants via **homologous recombination**.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Targeted disruption in Arabidopsis

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 4 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Targeted disruption of the TGA3 locus in Arabidopsis thaliana.

=> d 2 ab

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

=> d 2 so

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
SO In Vitro Cellular and Developmental Biology Animal, (March, 1999) Vol. 35, No. 3 PART 2, pp. 20.A. print.
Meeting Info.: Congress on In Vitro Biology. New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. June 5-9, 1999.
ISSN: 1071-2690.

=> d 3 ab

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The AGL5-MADS-box gene in Arabidopsis was successfully disrupted by **homologous recombination**.

=> d 3 so

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
SO Nature (London) (1997), 389(6653), 802-803
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836